

The Qu'Appelle Progress.

Vol. X.

QU'APPELLE, N.W.T., THURSDAY, APRIL 4, 1895.

No. 25.

QU'APPELLE.

A. HOLLINGSHEAD, House, Sign and Carriage Painter, Graining, Glazing, Paper Hanging and Kalsomining promptly executed.

CITY MEAT MARKET. Fresh Meat of all kinds kept constantly on hand, lowest prices. W. H. Bell, Proprietor.

D. G. E. CARTHEW, Qu'Appelle Physician, Surgeon, Coroner Etc., Graduate Toronto University and Liseutante College Physicians and Surgeons, Out.

W. HENDERSON, M.D.C.M., Qu'Appelle Station, Graduate of McGill University, Montreal. Office next door to Mr. Bell's residence.

G. S. DAVIDSON, Licensed Auctioneer. For the North-West Territories. Sales conducted on the shortest notice. Arrangements can be made at my office, or at the Postmaster's Office, Qu'Appelle.

A. D. DICKSON, Barrister, Advocate, Solicitor, etc. Office, first door south of the Queen's Hotel, Qu'Appelle St.

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LIVERY AND FEED STABLES.

Urquhart & Telford
(Successors to P. Johnston).

First-class horses and rigs for hire at reasonable rates. Headquarters of Mail stage to Fort Qu'Appelle and Tokewood.

LOOK HERE!

A BARGAIN — TEN TEAMS GOOD Young Oxen for sale; also one span chariot, saddle mares, 10 milch cows and some young pigs. Apply to J. McMichael, Qu'Appelle. 1927

ASTRAY. Came on to the premises of the under- one Bay mare, two white and legs, white spots on forefeet; one Bay 17 1/2 R.S.P., brandied A on its shoulder and Bay Brumby. HOTEL, branded B on its tail. The owner will please prove property, pay expenses and take them away.

N. GERGER,
See 20, 16, R. 17, W. 2nd.

FOR SALE. FIRST CLASS YOKE OF WOOL oxen; also a set of ox chains. Easy terms. Apply to L. G. BELL, Jr., See 148 1/2.

TO CONTRACTORS. CONTRACT TO LET FOR THE ERCTION of a concrete school house. Plans may be seen at C. F. MUSGROVE'S, Secretary-Treasurer. 23-25

TEACHER WANTED. TEACHER WANTED FOR THE GRASSINGTON School. Applications received up to March 30th, 1895. Apply, C. F. MUSGROVE, Secretary-Treasurer. 23-25

TO LET.

THE S.P. & See. 20, Tp. 18, R. 14, West 2nd Meridian, adjoining the town of Qu'Appelle. Good house and stable; land law all been in crop. Apply to F. H. BLAKENEY, See 33, Tp. 17, Reg. 15.

Grenfell Gleanings. Capt. Meek returned from old England last week. He has presented a splendid pair of English football shoes to the football club for competition. Sides have been chosen of twelve on a side, the winning twelve will divide into two teams of six on a side, and the winning six will draw for the possession of the shoes. The first match comes off on Easter Monday.

There was no service in the Presbyterian church last Sunday, as the pastor, the Rev. Mr. McLeod, was confined to his bed through illness. We are pleased to see him around again, though he is still far from well.

Messrs. W. H. and P. H. Maikin left for Vancouver on Sunday morning, where they will make their home in the future.

Mrs. Cameron has moved into the house lately occupied by Dr. Busie, the Dr. having moved into his new house.

Messrs. Love & Tryon have got settled down in their new quarters in the big store on the corner.

Mr. Lindsay, general agent of the Massey-Harris Co., was in town this week.

Seeding is now in operation.

Indian Head Items

The Agricultural Society's Meeting Largely Attended—Seed Grain.

The English Church Will Likely be Open in May—Personal and Other Matters.

It must have proved encouraging to the directors of the agricultural society last Thursday to note the large attendance at the meeting and lively interest extended to the proceedings. The annual report read by the President was closely followed. The carefully prepared report of the society's painstaking secretary-treasurer, Mr. A. W. Sherwood, also received minute attention. Papers read by Mr. E. J. Brooks on hog raising, and gardening, by Mr. Jas. Harvey, showed each gentleman to be perfectly conversant with the respective subjects handled. The creamery question elicited intelligent discussion. It was stated that Lord Brassey had offered to build, and the government to conduct, the creamery, if our farmers within a fixed area provide milk from 200 cows. The society's funds will be augmented by the addition of many new members. The officers appointed for the current year are: President, Jas. Harvey; vice-presidents' Thos. Skinner, W. H. Stephens; secretary-treasurer, A. W. Sherwood. Lady directors: Messdames Bell, Mackay and Dickson. Directors: W. Dickson, Major Bell, W. M. Douglas, R. Todd, A. Mackay, A. M. McLean, E. J. Brooks, W. Smithithwaite, T. E. Jackson, W. S. Grant, J. Harkin, W. Kirkland, P. Ferguson, C. H. Bonsteel. Auditors: G. Thompson and H. H. Campkin.

The old directorate met prior to the general meeting and resolutions were passed pledging the society's support to the coming Territorial Exhibition.

A request from the Commissioner of Dominion Lands, Winnipeg, that the directors should make out a list of parties entitled to the seed grain relief and to superintend the distribution of the same, was laid before the directors, and after discussion it was decided to hold another meeting of the board on Saturday, with this object in view.

On Saturday the board held a lengthy meeting and prepared the list asked for, which has been transmitted to the commissioner for approval.

The English church edifice will probably not be opened until May. The contractor having failed to adhere to the specifications the building is as yet on his hands.

T. Jones, night operator, C.P.R., has asked to be relieved and will take a vacation in the near future. A portion of his holidays will be spent in Minnedosa.

Rev. G. N. Dobie, the new English church incumbent and his family, will take up residence in the Brassey building at the end of April.

Rev. J. Macallister preached his farewell sermon to the congregation of the Presbyterian church on Sunday morning.

Mr. Brooks, J. Bonnycastle, W. Govin, F. Lamouth and J. Hunt within the past eleven days returned from the east.

The trustees of the Methodist congregation have purchased Dr. Kemp's brick residence for a parsonage.

Supt. McKay visited Winnipeg last week in connection with the seed grain and relief distribution.

Maj. Bell returned from Winnipeg on Monday. Mrs. Bell will follow during the week.

Mr. Jas. Harvey has been appointed noxious weed inspector for the municipality.

Surveyor Thompson, Qu'Appelle, was in town on Saturday.

Heart Disease Relieved in 30 Minutes.—All cases of organic or sympathetic heart disease relieved in 30 minutes and quickly cured, by Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart. One dose convinces. Sold by C. E. Cartwheel.

KNOWS ALL ABOUT IT!

Our Edgley Correspondent Protests Against Free Press Statements—He Overhears Others at the Club.

Again will I ask our worthy editor to be allowed to protest against the onesided, scurrilous and contemptible statements made by the Free Press. The Press has generally been, in former years, the only paper our farming community regarded as anything like reliable information for news of the doings of our country at large. It was supposed to be, and it did pose, as an independent paper; but what is it now? There are men to-day who take it who believe, because it is printed on paper, that the story must be true. I would ask them to compare with it the Nor-Westers and weigh the balance of the two stories if they want the real state of affairs, and not to read and believe any onesided story and allow themselves to be gullied and corrupted by letting their belief go too far.

There are a good many reports circulating regarding the possibility of Assiniboia returning three representatives to Ottawa, instead of two as formerly, in the next general election. This would be a wise and generous act of the present government towards our Nor-West farmers. Only think! It means three good Tories to represent us, who, headed by so brilliant a campaigner as Nicholas Flood Davin, will have a stronger standing than ever in looking after the needs and wants of our Assiniboian's.

The weather of late has been superbly fine and our Edgley gophers have been making up for lost time, which king frost compels them to lose every season. If these little creatures only knew that Edgeley's greatest orator is on their track they would probably keep underground or commit a speedy suicide in the nearest well.

There is quite a lot of kicking over the amount of seed grain allotted to each individual. Farmers have only themselves to blame on account of the abuse and trouble given the government in their generosity of former years. Don't be like the dog and the shadow; neither build ye castles in the air.

Overhead at the club after a private cabinet meeting. Present, Sir Mackenzie Bowell, Sir Chas. Tupper, Foster and a few others:

Fiat Hon. Member—So you're going to have another session, Mac?

Sir M.B.—Yes; great scheme on hand.

Several Hon. members—Why; what is it? Anything good?

Sir M.B.—It is a reasonable and justifiable plan, so simple I cannot express my wonder that it has not been thought of before.

Hon. member—Go on!

Sir M.B.—Well, everybody knows that we at present have a large majority in the house and could pass anything we want to, and everyone knows that any man that votes against this government cannot have a full possession of his senses.

Several hon. members—Just so! exactly! etc.

Sir M.B.—Well, as you know, there are lots of men intending to try and out us in the next general election, so I thought it would be better to shape a plan for our safety.

The plan is this: As no sane man could possibly vote against the present government of Canada, and that there seems to be a number who are going to do so, it behoves this government to pass a law to reframe the voters' list, and in the framing every man hostile to this government shall be put on oath as to whether he honestly believes he is voting right, and those men that should take such an oath, we would deem it expedient to place them in the nearest lunatic asylum as dangerous men.

Heart Disease Relieved in 30 Minutes.—All cases of organic or sympathetic heart disease relieved in 30 minutes and quickly cured, by Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart. One dose convinces. Sold by C. E. Cartwheel.

not safe to be allowed to roam at large in this our fair Dominion, and as men who had lost all sense of mind.

Hon. members—Capital! Brilliant!

An hon. member—But—

Sir M.B.—There are no buts; everything has been looked into.

An Hon. member—The enormous expense of building these asylums, what of that?

Sir M.B.—Their personal goods to be sold, their incomes to be applied to building; besides, we can borrow all we want at 3 per cent. and a good number of our supporters will turn in and help.

Another Hon. member—What about feeding them?

Sir M.B.—As they have seemed according to their own accounts, to have had nothing to live on, they will probably be able to subsist as before on the wind.

An Hon. member—Their families?

Sir M.B.—To the States; they have hankered for Yankee land, let them go.

Another Hon. member—Supposing they should come to their senses?

Sir M.B.—They might be a few, but only a few; surely you know them as well as I do. Now, another hot Irish and well adjourn. It is well we are the party of to day, but it will be better when we are the party for the future. Good-night!

Correspondence.

Our columns are open to all for the discussion of public questions. Personalities will not be permitted. We do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions expressed by correspondents.

The Creamery.

To the Editor of The Progress:

Sir—Will you allow me through your columns to briefly state the facts in connection with the creamery, as placed before the Agricultural society last Saturday?

Eight months ago the society appointed a committee, with instructions, first to secure the establishment, if possible, of a Government Co-operative creamery, through Prof. Robertson; and failing in this, to secure a creamery on a cash basis for the coming summer. This, because a deal of dissatisfaction had been expressed against the system of all trade coupons with which the farmers had hitherto been paid for their cream by Mr. Caswell.

This committee submitted to the society at Saturday's meeting two schemes:

1. Mr. Caswell offered to collect cream and make butter for the farmers for 4½ a pound, the Agricultural society to appoint a committee of five, who would market the butter, receive the cash and pay out the same to the farmers, less 4½ a pound, Mr. Caswell guaranteeing to make a first-class article and to place the same f.o.b., for the total cost of 4½ a pound, or

2. Should this not be agreeable, he would continue to run his creamery on the old lines, and might pay half cash.

Mr. Caswell expressed himself as being much more favorable to the first scheme—of supplying butter to a committee—as should the latter scheme be adopted he would have to strike the rate solow, on account of the present fluctuations in prices, that it would be very unlikely to give satisfaction to the patrons. There would be no such opening price as that paid last year.

Surely nobody can reasonably doubt but that it would be far more satisfactory to get cash for our cream every month. What else have the committee been working for for the last eight months?

This committee after a deal of correspondence, work, and loss of time, was calmly told by one member at Saturday's meeting, "that he didn't see but what we had better let Mr. Caswell go on as before." This after working all winter to secure cash instead of trade to the farmers this summer. Very

encouraging, sir; very progressive, and very enterprising!

Saturday's meeting was postponed until next Saturday, April 6, at 2 p.m., in order to secure a better representation of the dairy farmers of the district, when no doubt this matter will receive the attention it deserves, and which it did not get last Saturday.

Director, Qu'Appelle, April 3.

Looks Threatening

The Relations Between England and France Somewhat Strained.

The French Press Indulge in Hostile Comments on Sir Edward Grey's Remarks.

LONDON, March 28.—In the Commons yesterday the relations between Great Britain and France was the subject of an interesting debate.

Sir Edward Grey, parliamentary secretary of foreign affairs, stated

that the whole Nile country, from

the lakes to the sea, was under

British or Egyptian influence.

France was well aware of this, and any encroachments of the latter

would be construed by Great Britain as an unfriendly act.

There is no reason, however, to apprehend any interference by France of Great Britain's claims.

The British government has always striven to avoid giving France any pretext for trouble and has adopted conciliatory measures when conflicts of interest arose.

This course would be continued, while at the same time upholding Britain's undoubted claims.

Sir Edward's statements were applauded by the Conservatives and Unionists.

PARIS, March 30.—The Debates

says, in commenting upon Sir

Edward Grey's statement before the

House of Commons Thursday evening;

"These recriminations are unfounded; we do not admit that

France's silence as to England's

claims to the Upper Nile region

ment consent. France was no

party to England's treaty with Germany and Italy, in which these

claims were admitted. We must

return to Sir Edward Grey's con-

founding British and Egyptian

rights. The khedive, in the eyes of

France, is the sole and legitimate

chief under the Sultan's sovereignty.

We do not know that we have an

expedition on its way to the Upper

Nile region, but we do know that

The Qu'Appelle Progress,

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FREDERICK BELL, Manager.

THURSDAY, APRIL 4, 1895.

REPREHENSIBLE TACTICS.

The manner in which the Grit press endeavors to seize upon every little reported misunderstanding in the cabinet would be amusing, did we not consider the motive. The publishing, as facts, of all sorts of tales of disagreements between members of the cabinet, without being sufficiently authenticated, is a matter of course to their way of thinking, but to that of all honorable men mean and contemptible. It is a curious fact that the Grit party are always, at least outwardly, clamouring for purity of party, purity of elections, and purity of government, yet they use these methods to obtain such a desired end. Do they imagine that such a course is likely to encourage honorable men to enter the field? If so, we give it up. Take, for instance, the numerous reports and announcements as to the why and the wherefore of the very much to be desired, on their part, resignation of Sir C. H. Tupper, as reported in the Free Press. How abridged they must be to learn that Sir Chas. H. Tupper is still the Dominion Minister of Justice and quite in accord with the other members of the Government. We are happy to think that in the Northwest at least such sensational reports are looked upon as mere idle vapors, to be taken with the proverbial pinch of salt.

SEED GRAIN.

The agricultural society has undertaken, on behalf of the government, the distribution of the seed grain, and there can be no doubt that they are the proper parties to do so.

At the same time it will not be out of place to warn them against the attempts of unworthy parties to impose upon them. For instance, we have been informed, truly or untruly we know not, that there are several of the Germans, who have applied for seed, who intend leaving the country immediately on receipt of the grain, selling a portion of it and using the remainder for horse feed on their journey. That such parties should receive the seed grain would not only be a violation of the spirit in which the seed is given by the government, but it would also be a wrong to the deserving who, as it is, will not be able to obtain sufficient for their requirements. It is, therefore, to be hoped that the society will keep a sharp look out on these parties.

It is announced that during the Territorial Exhibition, Professor Robertson and his assistants will deliver lectures upon dairy farming, and Mr. Gilbert upon poultry raising. Added to this prizes will be offered for the best essays, not more than four foolscap page in length, upon "Irrigation," "Gopher destruction," "Dairy products and

cheese making," "Hog raising and bacon curing," and "How to make the farm pay," with opinions upon the necessity for proper fallowing. These essays are to be in hand by the first of June and are to be printed and read between the various addresses connected with farm yard subjects. Five governors from the Western States have been invited to be the guests of His Honor the Lieut.-Governor, and this, with the presence of His Excellency the Governor-General, will add greatly to the interest of the proceedings.

Free Trade as it is in England.

In England birth is taxed, marriage is taxed, death is taxed. Commodities are taxed, manufacturers are taxed, incomes are taxed. We are taxed for our butter, if we are prosperous enough to keep one. We are taxed for our footman, groom or gardener. The carriage we keep is taxed, the omnibus we take is taxed, the cab we hire is taxed, the railway train we travel by is taxed. The house dog is taxed, and so also is the heraldic device on our note paper. Everything we drink is taxed—beer, spirits, wine, tea, coffee—and even for water we drink there is the water rate. Light is taxed through the medium of the gas rate. The land we walk upon is taxed, the tobacco we smoke is taxed, the gold or silver jewelry we wear, the eau de cologne perfuming our handkerchief, the figs we eat on Palm Sunday, the Christmas plum-pudding, these are all taxed. Even our anti-bilious pills are not free. All these, and they are but a few of the taxes that exist, are mostly imperial taxes for the purpose of government; some of them, however, are assigned to the county councils. There are also local rates, which are but local taxes for the poor. County council, police, voting lists, street lighting, paving, watering, etc., sewer, school board, and vestry. Householders, lodgers, married and single men, women and children are all taxed in some form or other, for taxation is devised to reach everyone. The late Lord Sherbrooke (Robert Lowe) when chancellor of the Exchequer calculated that one-ninth of our income is taken from us for imperial taxation; but the proportion is more now and is growing. Local taxation is not much less. Temple Bar.

New Patents.

The following list of United States patents, granted to Canadian inventors March 12th and 19th, 1895, is reported for this paper by James Sangster, Patent Attorney, Buffalo, N.Y.

Robert S. Anderson, Toronto, pneumatic tire for bicycles.

Alexander Barthite, Toronto, assignor to J. N. Barthite, Buckeye, Iowa, road grading machine.

Edmund H. Casgrain, Quebec, vulcanizer.

Thos. C. Edwards, Chatham, sad iron.

Geo. W. Green, Kingsville, assignor of one-half to J. N. Mendenhall, Lexington, N.C., bed brace.

William B. Hamilton, Toronto, printing form.

Newman H. Holland, Montreal, automatic telephone switch.

Stephen S. Kimball, Montreal, street car fender.

Samuel Knighton, assignor of one-half to C. E. Kavanagh, Winnipeg, band tie.

William Kyle, Brockville, torsion spring gear for vehicles.

John R. Meadowcroft, Montreal, valve.

Andrew Schrag, assignor of one-third to D. Dempster, Brantford, grate.

John Velie, Winnipeg, cooking utensil.

Oscar Beedry, assignor of one-half to C. Leblanc, Ottawa, device for operating switches.

Frank P. Barley, Toronto, paper box.

Ferdinand P. Brunneau, Lyster Station, nut and screw tightening machine.

Joseph Carter, Blyth, over draw check bit.

William A. Clark, Toronto, apparatus for purifying milk.

Ethelbert M. Fraser, assignor of one-half to W. Georgeson, Winnipeg, mechanism for elevators.

Chas. J. Lewis, Grimsby, mold oiling device.

Edward Seybold, assignor to Eclipse Office Furniture Co., Ltd., Ottawa, letter and bill file.

GLACIER BAY IN WINTER.

A Novel and Interesting Excursion in a Far Northern Latitude.

Doing the tourist act in the mid winter season of Alaska is novel. On the evening of Jan. 5 the voyage was begun, and the next morning daylight disclosed the steamer anchored off Sildmore island in Glacier bay, the air biting, the atmosphere clear and the sun peeping over the hills to the eastward. After a hearty breakfast the anchor was weighed. Steaming against an icy cold wind from the glistening pinnacles of the glaciers, the vessel's bridge and decks were soon frosty. Willoughby's Marble Drake and Stargess islands held their positions against the wind as the steamer slipped by.

To the left Pacific inlet presented its range of mountains, snow capped and rugged, and at their base Pacific glacier nestled, a heap of tumbled ice. At the head of the bay Muir glacier reared its plateau of ice, clinging to the sides of the Fairweather range as if determined not to slide into the encroaching bay. The scene was wild, and nature's process of disintegration seemed frozen into a dense rigidity, and the works of her art appeared arrested by the frozen chill of tons upon tons of ice.

Captain Carroll headed for the wall of ice, passing Professor John Muir's cabin on the right until a calm was entered beneath the beetling crags of frozen architecture. Coming up to the wall of ice, the steamer swerved and steamed up to within a stone's throw of the glacier along its entire frontage. At times the vessel was within 70 feet of its wall, and the ripples from the steamer gurgled into the caverns with a warning note. As one crag began cracking the steamer was headed farther out and then returned to her former course. It is not often that one has the opportunity to ride under a wall of ice for a mile and witness the ice hold together until the passage is safely made. Captain Carroll admitted when at a safe distance that it was the first time he had ever approached the glacier so closely.

The walls were fluted with pinnacles of ice rising in places from 150 to 200 feet from the water, and the frosted surface contrasted superbly with the sea green and heavenly blue tints of the fractured ice. As far as the eye could discover this frozen river extended back into the wild recesses of the saw toothed Fairweather range.

Opposite the cabin the anchor was dropped, and the party of nine went ashore. Near the glacier large blocks of ice had collected on the beach, and their transparency was lit up by the sun's rays, and their lurid crystals were ornamented by the colors of the rainbow. Small pieces, like scintillating diamonds, glowed from the sandy beach, and frozen pools of water lay ensconced in the miniature caverns of the icebergs. While on shore a huge slide of ice dropped into the bay, and from its crested foam large waves dashed upon the shore with the roar of ocean billows. All had to beat a hasty retreat above high tide mark.

In steaming down the bay en route for Sitka Muir glacier reached into the mountains to the ridge of the White mountains bordering Lynn canal as far as the eye could reach, and then turning this field of ice joined Pacific glacier 30 miles away and thence up the steep sides of the Fairweather range fully 60 miles from the bay. This field of ice, in a succession of glaciers, extends from Glacier bay to Copper river, about 400 miles up the coast, and the man with a flying machine could see sufficient ice on this route to keep him cool for the rest of his summer days. The base of Muir glacier is estimated to be two miles long, but the plateau broadens out with altitude until its area becomes immense.

The wind blew the snow from the peaks of Crillon, Fairweather and La Perouse, which gave one the impression that these mountains were emitting steam and smoke, but fire and lava have no chance there, as they would be frozen to a solid in this region of perpetual snow and ice.

The following Wednesday morning the party was once more in Juneau, having made the first winter excursion to Glacier bay.—Alaska News.

Descriptive.

"I do detest these girls who think they know how to be sarcastic," said George.

"Which one is it this time?" asked Willie.

"Grace Brown Jones. I sent her a picture of myself in my football rig, and what do you think she said of it?"

"Give it up. What's the answer?"

"She said it looked like a sausage garnished with a chrysanthemum."—Cincinnati Tribune.

A Dream.

"If I had the money," remarked Mr. Weary Watkins, "you know what I'd do? I'd hire me a private car with real feather beds on the trucks and travel about in one blessed dream of happiness the year round."—Indianapolis Journal.

WARNING.

\$100 REWARD!

We are informed that unscrupulous dealers are in the habit of selling plugs and parts of plugs of inferior Tobacco, representing them to be the genuine.

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DRESSED CEEF SIDES.

Smithfield, England's Greatest Market For Butchers' Meat of All Kinds.

The largest butchers' meat mart in the world is the famous Smithfield market. From the days when Latimer and Ridley were martyred there in the time of Queen Mary, Smithfield has been noted for its killings. The fat stock show annually held there is known over



DRESSED CEEF SIDES.

the civilised world. Whenever in Great Britain veal, hams, hocks or swine are reared with especial care and expectation of commanding the highest price, they are sent to Smithfield market. Its butchers are the most expert judges of meat in the United Kingdom. Many a farmer and butcher have made themselves well off for life rearing and marketing meat for the Smithfield market.

At Smithfield is found the best and newest style of dressing carcasses and preparing them for market. Here, too, is sold perhaps the highest prices realized for meat.

In long rows in Smithfield hang hundreds of beef carcasses dressed in the manner shown in the illustration.

Prize Dogs in South Carolina.

The Newsman & Courier will pay \$100 in gold to the two farmers or other persons who will raise the two heaviest dogs in South Carolina during the year 1895. This amount will be divided into two parts. The prize for the biggest dog will be \$50 in gold and for the second heaviest dog \$20 in gold. A third prize for the dog showing the largest girth of the largest coat will be a sum total of the largest coat will be a sum total of the Americanized Eureylopois. The sum bonus is moreover and consisting of ten volumes.

The only condition of the contest is that the dog must not be a hunting dog. The Weekly News and Courier. These tests will close on Dec. 25, 1895, and the prizes will be awarded as soon thereafter as it is possible to compare the runs and ascertain who have won the stunning dogs. Contestants will be required to send to The News and Courier not later than Jan.

1896, a affidavit signed by three witnesses attesting to before the nearest trial judge giving the age, weight and net weight of their dogs and showing as nearly as possible the methods employed in raising and fattening the dogs, the cost of raising them and the breed of each.

The contest will be open to every man, woman and child in the state who is a subscriber to The Weekly News and Courier, and who can own and cultivate a pig. The purpose of The News and Courier in offering the prizes is to encourage the people of the state to raise their own meat and to show that both Carolina leads in the production of hog and ham, as it leads in the manufacture of bacon goods. Some days ago we received a letter from a Berwick county, Pa., suggesting that The News and Courier offer premiums for the biggest hogs, and we have adopted the suggestion.—Charleston News and Courier.

Breeding Calves.

Ten years ago I was running a dairy farm (feeding 10 to a half dozen) and one day I lost four of my calves. I went to an old Indian to sell my calves, not caring to lose myself, and he told me to take some garlic, cut some onions and mix with butter so as to make a bad tasting of a mixed wallet and give it to the next day. I was sick, and if it failed to come the world pay for the calf.

I went to some German gardeners, purchased some garlic, and when my next calf was sick I gave it a garlic ball, and the calf got well. So much for a cure. As a preventive his remedy was to slice the garlic fine and mix with salt and butter and overnight and salt cattle and sheep and horses and hogs once or twice a week.

I have not had a case of blackleg since I commenced to use the garlic remedy. I have often used onions instead of garlic in salt, which will answer, but it takes more of them, as they are not so strong. I raise my own onions to have some on hand fresh and never buy in case I should want some.—Dr. Bent in Breeder's Guide.

A long moment has lately been consumed waiting for its main point the safety of a city for damages when a long time frightened at a steam road train. The party suing won the case. A horse that had been properly educated would not be frightened at any form of steam engine. Pains should be taken before a horse is sold for saddle or driving to make him perfectly familiar with steaming and escaping steam and moving railway trains. Put him in a place where he must stay and look at them and accustom himself with them.

BREED BIG CARRIAGE HORSES.

The Demand For Them Is Bristler Than Ever.

One remarkable feature of the present unprecedented depression in the horse market is the active and increasingly keen demand for horses of the coaching or carriage type. English and Scotch buyers, French and German buyers, New York and other eastern city buyers have all been quietly but constantly picking up every desirable horse of this class that presented itself during the past year. As business men these buyers very naturally wish to purchase as cheaply as possible, but it is an open secret that if the horse is only good enough—possessing the size, the form, the quality and the action desired—very handsome prices, and in some instances extravagant prices, are being got for them, prices that would seem incredible to the average breeder of ordinary horses.

Now, assuming that those good prices are obtained on account of the scarcity of this class of horses, the question naturally arises, Why this scarcity? How comes it that with the multitudinous herds of almost every conceivable kind of equines which meet us on all hands—many of whom are "fearfully and wonderfully made"—there are really so few specimens fit for carriage purposes? The problem is an interesting and highly important one to consider and does not by any means reflect favorably on our ability and intelligence as breeders.

In conversation with some foreign buyers at the Chicago stockyards recently I called the following facts—viz: That the demand for certain kinds of American horses is better than ever; that price cuts little figure if only the horses are good enough; that the ones which beat all the herd are produced in various different ways—from trotting herd sizes, some from hackneys and other imported coach breeds, while some of the very best in point of quality have a large infusion of thoroughbred blood. It is of course only natural to suppose that in a country so vast as ours, with masses of such extremely varied types and qualifications, no one stallion or one brood will give uniformly good results. This, in my opinion, is why many otherwise intelligent breeders have become disengaged in the business by want of success, whereas the primary fault lay in their own inability to discriminate and make the proper connection.

For instance, a farmer has two brood mares, both good individuals, but of quite different types. He breeds them both to a certain trotting herd horse with perhaps a good reputation. One has a good coat, the other rather an inferior one. He sells the dam of the latter, and the new owner breeds her to a good horse, we shall say, and obtains a carriage horse. Now, where the first mare failed the second easily succeeds, and this knowledge of how to "pick" or breed certain individuals to obtain a desired result is the highest attainable aim of the scientific breeder. Without this knowledge or inspiration our breeders only work in the dark. Their operations are haphazard and in the highest degree uncertain. Most of the discouragements and heartburnings which breeders have experienced in recent years are only the natural result of mistaken ideas or a want of knowledge of the proper essentials of mating. Just as a well balanced ration of feed is indispensable to the highest development of the young animal's physical frame, so an experienced, well balanced judgment, coupled with the requisite knowledge of the science of breeding, is required to make any kind of success in that line. The question of the demand for coach horses resolves itself into the following:

First.—That coachers are wanted and in all human probability will continue to be wanted, at good figures, for many years to come.

Second.—That they are today the only kind of horses in America for which the demand is greater than the supply.

Third.—That the production of such horses offers probably better prospects of remuneration than that of any other kind of live stock.

Fourth.—That quality, style, size and action are indispensable qualifications of good coachmen.

Fifth.—That with the material which this country already possesses and the requisite knowledge in mating, feeding, handling and fitting such horses there is today a most profitable field for the farmers and horse breeders of America.—Alex Gallaher in Horseman.

Live Stock Points.

There was a fearful glut of inferior sheep at the Chicago Union stockyards last year. It seems as if all the fat ends and tags of sheep ought to be about sold off by this time.

The Trained coach horse of Germany is very large, from 16 to 17 hands high and weighing 1,200 to 1,400 pounds. He is a very handsome, spirited animal.

The Gate City Oil company at Atlanta is going heavily into the cattle fattening business. Three thousand cattle were bought in the west some time since to be fattened on cottonseed hulls and oilmeal, and then shipped north to be slaughtered. The beavers are to be scattered among the company's oil pressing mills at various points. It is expected that the cost of fattening per head will be 10 cents a day, and that the operation will take from two to three months.

The average price for beef cattle was 25 cents lower on the hundred for 1894 than for 1893.

Corn is lacking in ash elements, and therefore is not good to feed alone to growing animals.

A writer who pretends to be authority on swine says that when one of his farm animals dies he hauls it to the hog lot for the pigs to fatten on. This is monstrous, horrible.

Disease frequently breaks out among live stock from too much crowding. Give the animals plenty of room.



DAIRY SCHOOL NOTES.

Success of Dairy School Graduates—Pasteurized Cream.

Let me say quite a number of those who have registered are young men who are starting in life as hired men on farms, and who have earned the money as such which will pay their expenses here this winter. Judging from past experience, these young men are investing their hard earned dollars where they will bring a larger rate of interest than is possible in any other direction. If a young man who has to earn his way in the world wishes to get ahead and is bound to be a good farmer, we can help him here at this school more than in any way I can think of.

Let me show how our students are appreciated. Last fall a prize of \$50 was offered by the Waukesha County Agricultural society to that herd of cows showing by actual test the highest yield of butter fat. This most worthy prize was won by a good Waukesha county farmer who was employing one of our students and a student from the Michigan Agricultural college as farmhands, and this kind hearted man gave the whole prize money to the two young students, because he said he would not have won it had they not had charge of his herd and taken an interest in his cows. Indeed he said he never thought of trying to compete for the prize until they urged him to do so. Let me say, further, that the herds of Waukesha county competing for this prize were all tested by Mr. Gernon Bullard, another of our students.

During the past summer we have been selling pasteurized cream and milk in the city of Madison, the preparation of the same being under the direct charge of Dr. H. L. Russell, bacteriologist for our station. Some months ago I predicted that if pasteurization was a practical success in a short time the consumption of cream in our cities would be quadrupled, and that the dairy business would be considerably enlarged through this factor. I am pleased to say that our pasteurization experiments have proved a great success, and that we are supplying a goodly number of families in Madison regularly with pasteurized cream. Under the old system supplying cream is an uncertain practice. Sometimes the cream supplied the customer is thick and sometimes thin. Sometimes it keeps well, and again it is sour almost as soon as delivered. Our pasteurized cream is analyzed and made of a certain per cent of richness, so that customers know each time just what they are getting in that particular. Then by being pasteurized it will keep at least a week at this season of the year, so that a family getting a bottle of cream can use it at pleasure until it is gone. Having cream always in the house, that which was at first a luxury grows to become a necessity, for every one likes cream in some form for some purposes.—Professor W. A. Henry, Wisconsin Agricultural College, in Hoard's Dairyman.

Butter Flavor Without Washing.

How to produce a quick flavor in butter is something that is a little uncertain. For my part I think the flavor can be improved by not washing, but unless it is convenient to churn at a very low temperature it would be best not to undertake it at all, for it might work more injury than good. To expel all the buttermilk from the butter the following conditions must be observed: The temperature must be down to 44 or 46 degrees when the churning is commenced, and the cream should stand at that temperature a few hours before being churned, and if the other conditions are favorable it should churn and gather before the buttermilk rises above 50 degrees. The granules should be a trifle coarser than in the other way.

In this way a close, solid, yet "meaty" cheese can be made—a cheese which will break down quickly. Of course it will not take so long for the spring curd to mature, owing to the more rapid development of the process and the absence of that class of fermentation known to cheesemakers as "gas" in the milk at this time of the year.

To sum up, I would say enough remitt to produce congeulation fit for cutting in 15 to 20 minutes. This will help to retain a little extra moisture. Keep the curd warm—over 90 degrees F.—until time arrives for milling. Use about 1½ to 2 pounds of salt per 1,000 pounds of milk, varying the amount according to the amount of moisture in the curd. Allow the curd to cool down after salting and before putting to press to 50 or 55 degrees F. Keep temperature in curing room about 70 degrees. Be careful and not carry these modifications too far into summer, but gradually make the cheese firmer, increase the salt and lower the temperature in the curing room almost from the start.

Dairy and Creamery.

In starting a creamery the first step is to see that you do not pay the honey tongued agent two prices for machinery.

To color butter feed cornmeal, carrots and clover hay at this season of the year. In summer feed June pasture and plenty of it.

A dairymen writes that he has a Guernsey butter cow that nets him \$4 cents a day profit.

Keep the cows comfortable and give them a good clean bed to lie on. Clean, mind you!

Make butter in winter and sell sweet cream in summer. You can soon work up a market for it. In fact, there is a good market the year round, and it is increasing.

It has been certainly shown that good

veal may be made from skimmed milk, but not from that alone. Pure flaxseed jelly is added, beginning at the rate of half a teaspoonful to each mess of skimmed milk, and gradually increasing the quantity till, when the calf is 3 weeks old, it is able to take a pint. By the time it is a month or 6 weeks old, it should be able to consume two pints of the flaxseed jelly a day in skimmed milk. Watch out for scours. Start the calf on its mother's milk and let it take this till it is nearly or quite a week old. When it is 2 weeks old, begin to add some wheat bran or middlings to the linseed jelly and skimmed milk, gradually increasing the quantity of that too. Be careful not to overfeed. Get the flaxseed and make the jelly yourself. By the method here described dairymen raise veal calves and make an excellent profit on them.

CHEESEMAKING IN SPRING.

To Make a Solid, Meaty Product Between Seasons.

The mammoth Canadian cheese made for exhibition at the Chicago fair is still attracting attention in England, where it was sent as an advertisement of Canadian dairy products. The maker of the cheese, Mr. J. A. Ruddick of Woodstock, Canada, writes in The Farmer's Advocate of the difficulty of producing a fancy article in the spring, owing to the character of the milk. A great deal of this trouble might, however, be overcome by additional care in handling it, and by modifications which should be introduced into the process of cheesemaking, in order to produce certain desirable qualities in the cheese.

The cheesemaker, says Mr. Ruddick, finds in the spring that if he would suit the demands of the market, he must make a mild flavored cheese that will cure quickly and be ready for the buyer as early as possible. These requirements of the market being somewhat different from those existing at other seasons of the year, it is obvious that some modification of the process of making it is necessary in order to meet them. It is here that many of our makers fail, owing to a lack of a proper understanding of the particular effects that certain changes in the process of making will have on the resulting product.

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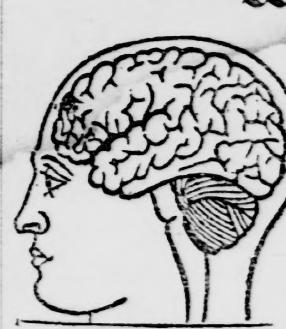
The wonderful success of SOUTH AMERICAN NERVINE is due alone to the fact that it is based on the foregoing principle. The use of a single bottle of this remedy will convince the most incredulous. It is, indeed, a veritable Nerve Food and WILL RELIEVE IN ONE DAY the varied forms of Nervous Disease and Stomach Troubles.

TWO-THIRDS

OF ALL

OUR DISEASES &AILMENTS

ARE CAUSED BY

DERANGED NERVE CENTRES
AT THE BASE OF THE BRAIN.

LATE discoveries have absolutely proven that the Stomach, Liver, Lungs, and indeed all internal organs, are controlled by the nerve centres at the base of the brain. The manufacturer of THE GREAT SOUTH AMERICAN NERVOUS TONIC AND STOMACH AND LIVER CURE has studied this subject closely for more than twenty-five years, and has lately demonstrated that two-thirds of our Chronic Diseases, are due to the imperfect action of nerve centres, either within or at the base of the brain, and not from a derangement of the organs themselves; hence that the ordinary methods of treatment are wrong.

As all know, a serious injury to the spinal cord will at once cause Paralysis of the body below the injured part; it therefore will be equally well understood how the derangement of the nerve centres will cause the derangement of the different organs of the body which they supply with Nerve Fluid or Nerve Force.

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Nervous Diseases.

This class of diseases is rapidly increasing each year, on account of the great wear our mode of living and labor imposes upon the nervous system. Nine-tenths of all the ailments to which the human family is heir, are dependent upon nervous exhaustion, impaired digestion, and a deteriorated and impoverished condition of the blood. The SOUTH AMERICAN NERVINE is a great nerve food and nerve builder, and this accounts for its marvellous power to cure the varied forms of nervous disease, such as Neuralgia, Nervousness, Nervous Prostration, St. Vitus's Dance, Nervous Choking, Nervous Paroxysms, Twitching of the Muscles, Hot Flashes, Mental Despondency, Forgetfulness, Sleeplessness, Restlessness, Nervousness of Females, Palpitation of the Heart, Sexual Weakness, etc., etc.

HARTFORD CITY, Blackford Co., Indiana, June 8, '93.
South American Medicine Co.

GENTLEMEN: I received a letter from you May 27, stating that you had heard of my wonderful recovery from a spell of sickness of six years duration, through the use of SOUTH AMERICAN NERVINE, and asking for my testimonial. I willingly state how I was afflicted and how I was delivered from my pain and suffering. I was near thirty-five years old, when I took down with nervous prostration. Our family physician treated me, but without benefiting me in the least. My nervous system seemed to be entirely shattered, and I constantly had very severe shaking spells. In addition to this I could not retain anything on my stomach. Many consultations were held by physicians over my case, but they all agreed that I would never leave my bed. During the years I lay sick, my folks had an eminent physician from Dayton, Ohio, to come and examine me. They all said I could not live. I got to having spells like spasms, and would lie cold and stiff for a time after each. At last I lost the use of my body—could not rise from my bed or walk a step, and had to be lifted like a child; all the time suffering intense pain, and taking almost every known medicine. Part of the time I could read a little, and one day saw an advertisement of your medicine and concluded to try one bottle. By the time I had taken one and one-half bottles, I could rise up and take a step or two by being helped, and after I had taken five bottles in all I felt real well. The shaking went away gradually, and I could eat and sleep good, and my friends could scarcely believe it was I. I was a god-send to me, and I believe it saved my life. I give my name and address, so that if any one doubts my statement they can write me, or our postmaster, or any citizen, as all are acquainted with my case. I am now forty-one years of age, and expect to live as long as the Lord has use for me and do all the good I can in helping the suffering.

MISS ELLEN STOLTZ.

Will a remedy which can effect such a marvellous cure as the above, cure you?

C. E. CARTHEW, Qu'Appelle, Wholesale and Retail Agent.

DR. HALL, Agent, Fort Qu'Appelle.

A. J. ORCHARD, Agent, Indian Head.

R. B. TAYLOR, Agent, Grenfell.

Weekly FreePress, \$1.

Semi-Weekly, \$2.

TO JANUARY 1 1896.

Any person who, before January 1st next, sends in a year's subscription for either of above papers will receive the paper until January 1st, 1896, and will receive also

A VALUABLE PREMIUM.

one of a list of well bound books, worth 75c., which are now on hand in the Free Press office, till the supply is exhausted.

The list of books is published in the Weekly and Semi-Weekly Free Press, and they will be sent out

Qu'Appelle Observatory.
Reading of the thermometer for the week
ending Tuesday, April 2, 1895.

	Maximum.	Minimum.
Wednesday, March 27	34	21
Thursday, March 28	37	26
Friday, March 29	37	23
Saturday, March 30	38	26
Sunday, March 31	33	29
Monday, April 1	51	28
Tuesday, April 2	55	32

WIND DIRECTION AND VELOCITY.

	6 A.M.	1 P.M.	8 P.M.
Wednesday, ...	N 4	E 6	SE 14
Thursday, ...	NE 21	SE 9	SW 14
Friday, ...	E 3	E 4	E S
Saturday, ...	SW 2	N 4	
Sunday, ...	SW 8	SW 8	S 1
Monday, ...	SW 6	S 3	SE 6
Tuesday, ...	S 14	S 21	S 4

Local and General

—Mr. McLean, Maple Creek, shipped a car load of young cattle west last week.

—F. H. Lyons, Winnipeg, representing the New York Life, is a guest at the Leland.

—The first part of another story, by Mr. Thomas S. Jerrard, will appear in a near issue of The Progress.

—The farmers are complaining of the number of wolves around this spring. What are our local huntmen about?

—The Rev. Mr. Macallister preached his farewell sermon in the Presbyterian church last Sunday night to a large audience.

—The municipal council have resolved to import two carloads of seed oats for distribution on conditions that appear elsewhere.

—Mr. J. A. McDonald, Fort Qu'Appelle, arrived from the east on Saturday with a carload of young thoroughbred Polled Angus bulls.

—In consequence of the fire at the Court House, Regina, the meeting of the Supreme Court, was postponed from Tuesday to Wednesday.

—Mr. E. W. Warner, station agent, left on Friday night for New York, having received news of the serious illness of his father in New York State.

—We are requested to state that all the mortgages, lien notes, etc., in the custody of Mr. Watson, clerk of the Court, have been saved from the late fire at the Court House, Regina.

—Among the visitors in town attending the Supreme Court are Messrs. Justice Richardson, J. C. Pope, John Rodgers, T. C. Johnston, Secord, R. Rimmer, Sheriff Benson, J. Howson, Regina; A. McDonald, Fort Qu'Appelle.

—If the party who wrote an essay some time last summer on "How to make an agricultural society a success," will send his name and address to Mr. Jas. Balfour, sec. agricultural society, Regina, he will hear of something to his advantage.

—A case of assault, brought by G. Ambler against C. Booth, was tried on Saturday before Messrs. J. Doolittle and J. H. Fraser, J.P.'s. It was a trivial case arising out of the impounding of a bull calf, and should never have been brought into court. Judgment was given against the defendant.

The sporting season has commenced. An exciting horse race came off on Monday afternoon, between two horses owned by Mr. A. D. Dickson and Mr. J. V. Henderson respectively, for a very substantial stake, distance about a quarter of a mile. The betting was even and considerable money changed hands. The lawyer got there, as they always do.

—Waghorn's Guide for April supplies us with the new post offices opened to date, municipal and stage changes, the latest time cards by rail, stage, ocean and lake, including ocean steamship sailings, fares, accommodations, etc., new county court sittings, map of the Dominion electoral divisions, license inspectors and districts, both in Manitoba and the Northwest, and revised general business tables to date. The information given in the Guide is well chosen to afford all the necessary information that may be of daily use to business men and travellers without loading them with statistical baggage of remote use. A word of praise is specially due for the very clear table showing the through time cards of the chief railway through the States to New York and eastern points. The plan adopted enables one to map out one's routes and connections with perfect ease. The secret societies' tables embrace much useful information.

South Qu'Appelle Agricultural Society.

Minutes of a meeting of the South Qu'Appelle Agricultural Society, held in the Council Chamber, on Saturday, March 30th.

Present: President and vice-President, and Messrs. Starr, Weal, Rosen, Whelan, Smith, Tait, Howden, Matheson, Henley, Fessant, Pinder, Matthews, Bailey, Atkinson, Bell and Boyer.

Letter read from Lieut.-Governor re exhibition and ordered filed.

Report of Freight Rates committee adjourned as committee had not completed their work.

Report of Agricultural Grounds committee adjourned as committee had not completed their work.

Report of Mill Committee also adjourned.

Mr. Henley reports re creamery, and gives some suggestions as to Mr. Caswell manufacturing butter for the farmers at 4¢ per pound and wished a committee of farmers to be appointed.

On motion the creamery matter was laid over till Saturday the 6th inst., at 2 o'clock.

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—Mr. Jackson, Winnipeg; Chas. Hill, J. F. Newman, McLean; E.

Awarded Highest Honors—World's Fair.

DR.

PRICE'S
CREAM
BAKING
POWDER

MOST PERFECT MADE.
A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder, Free
from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant.
40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

Anderson, J. Phillips, J. Boyd, A. Boyd; John Barton, T. Gibbons, Indian Head; A. McLean, Sidewood; S. Gower, J. Bands, W. Kearns, Fort Qu'Appelle; R. Baird, Saltcoats; J. Earl, Medicine Hat, J. W. Devitt, Jacob Shore, Balcarres; H. Ockenden, J. Shore, P.T. Stephens, C. Stephens, H. McDonald, W. N. McKee, A. Hamilton, Salton; F. McEllen, J. R. Neff, Regina; J. Morrison, W. R. Motherwell, R. Thompson, Abernethy; J. Lynch, Lebret.

THE MARKETS.

Wheat—Wheat has been fairly steady this week and prices were maintained a little better than last week. The most important factor to influence the market has been the dry weather in the winter wheat states, where the crop is said by some authorities to have already received considerable damage. In the western spring wheat states seeding was progressing under unfavorable conditions also on account of drought. In Minnesota and the Dakotas it is said the seed was being sown in a bed of dust, so dry is the ground. The visible supply this week showed a decrease of \$10,000.

Wheat—Early—The local situation is much the same as last week. There is such a trifling amount of business doing that there is really nothing to change the market. Aries in this market are nominal about the same. Dealers are offering about 50¢ for cars on track at Manitoba county points, equal to about 65¢ c.i.f. Port William.

Bacon—There is no change in the local market. Reporters from the east say the markets are very firm and better prices have been obtained for some grades. Local-slaughtering butchers are made at \$1.85 per cent., and \$1.65 butchers, delivered to city dealers, with a discount of 5¢ per sack for cash.

Butter—Stocks of hard dairy are now being gathered up and shipped to Eastern Canada markets, to be sold for whatever it will bring. This means that will sell there from 5 to 8 per pound. In the Winnipeg market hard dairy is practically unsaleable. There is a little sale for rolls and pints, which range from 8 to 10 per pound as to quality.

Cheese—Dealers are selling at 11¢ per lb. Eggs—Prices have been easy this week. The usual price which has been obtained by produce dealers has been 10¢ per dozen, but in special cases 9¢ and even 8¢ was accepted for fresh.

Lard—We quote pure, \$1.60 for 20-pound rolls and \$1.50 for 50-pound rolls; compound at \$1.65 per 20-pound half; compound in 3 and 5 pound tins, \$6 per case of 30 pounds. Pure leaf lard in 3, 5 and 10-pound tins, quoted at \$5.50 per case of 60 pounds; tierces \$15.00.

Pork—Held cold storage stock is holding at about the following prices: Chichens 5¢, turkeys 10¢, geese 16¢, ducks 8¢. About 1½¢ per pound higher would be paid for nice fresh birds.

Hay—Loose hay is selling on the street market at about \$1.50 to \$4 per ton; baled hay, \$1 to \$3 per ton on track, but sells at \$1 generally. Better prices are expected.

Livestock—There appears to be quite a boom in prices of both cattle and hogs in Eastern Canada markets. In the local market prices are just about the same. Butchers' cattle this week have cost about 25¢ off cars here. Sheep nominal at about 4¢ for future delivery. Hogs are wanted at 4¢ off cars for good bacon hogs.—Winnipeg Commercial.

OUR LOCAL MARKET.
Wheat, 50 to 52¢; little offering. Oats, wholesale 35¢, retail 40¢, per bushel. Bran, 8¢, per 100 lbs., \$16 per ton. Flours—Hungarian, \$2; Strong Bakers, \$1.65 to \$1.85 per sack of 93 lbs. Beef per side, 44¢; joints, 4¢; Pork, 5¢, per 100 lbs., 8¢ to 10¢, per lb. according to choice. Mutton, 10¢ to 15¢ per lb.; per carcass, 10¢. White fish, 8¢ for quantities; 8¢ per lb. Potatoes, 8¢ per bushel. Cabbage, 1¢ per lb. Onions 14¢, per 25 lbs. Hay, 3¢ to 7¢ per ton. Butter, 12¢ to 15¢ per lb. Cheese, 17¢ per lb. Eggs 12¢ per dozen.

MINERALS IN FOOD.

Minerals in our food form an important ingredient as regards our nutrition. They seem to assist the digestion of our foods and are needed to complete the composition of many fluids of the body. Thus the salt in tears is poetic and proverbial both, and salt is also necessary for the perfection of the gastric juice of the stomach. The phosphate of lime (which is calcium, by the way, is rich) is needed for building bones, and there is not a fluid of the body, from the blood to the saliva, for which certain minerals are not necessary. Too much mineral matter, taken, for example, in overhard water, is injurious; therefore all hard water should be softened before use. Such water produces constipation, dyspepsia and is apt to cause kidney troubles as well.—New York Dispatch.

Herding.

Notice is hereby given to the residents of the town of Qu'Appelle that Mr. Jas. Moore is now here, and is ready to fulfil all obligations binding upon him by arrangements made with him in the fall of the year for the herding of the town cattle this season. Therefore, all persons desirous of having their cattle herded by him may see him at any time from this date. Reasonable charges made.—Advt.

The Offending Hyphen.

"No," said Mr. Brown. "I have no patience with the custom of putting a hyphen in a name, as some women insist upon doing when they marry."

"Why not? I think it is just the proper thing to do."

"As I said," replied Mr. Brown. "I have no patience with it. You know I married the leading woman's rights woman of our section, Miss Lucretia Morgan Minus-Brown."

"Yes."

"Well," said Mr. Brown viciously. "By her cards now read 'Mrs. Lucretia Morgan Minus-Brown,' and she believes it ought to be that way."—Detroit Free Press.

—A fire in Milwaukee last week destroyed a million dollars' worth of property.

An effort will be made at the next session of congress to establish a navy on the lakes.

Li Hung Chang, the Chinese ambassador who was recently shot by a young Jap, is recovering.

Catarrh Relieved in 10 to 60 Minutes.

One short puff of the breath through the Blower, supplied with each bottle of Dr. Agnew's Catarrh Powder, relieves the trouble of the nasal passages. Pain less and discomfort to use, the effects instantly and permanently cure Catarrh, Hay Fever, Colds, Headache, Sore Throat, Tonsillitis and Distension. 60 cents. At C. E. Carthew's.



PRIZES.

TERRITORIAL EXHIBITION AT REGINA FROM JULY 29TH TO AUGUST 7TH, 1895.

IT has been decided to offer prizes of \$20 each for essays upon the following subjects:

1. "Irrigation as Applicable to Certain Districts in the Territories."
2. "How Best to Stop the Gopher Pest."
3. "Dairy Products and Cheese-making."
4. "Hog Raising and Bacon Curing."
5. "How to Make the Farm Pay."

This subject must include opinions upon the proper season for sowing and the best system of fallowing.

6. "The Northwest as a Field for the Immigrant."

Essays should be about 1,200 words in length. Each competitor will mark on his envelope some title carrying with his proper address and assumed title, sealed and enclosed with his essay. All papers not so received by the 1st of June, addressed to the Honor Lieutenant-Governor MacIntosh, Regina, marked "Essay Competition."

Prizes of \$12 to \$1 will be offered for the largest number of copies sold secured from the 15th May to the 15th July, 1895, on sworn testimony. Not less than 75 will be considered, and only from the Territories.

H. H. COTTON, Secretary.

Regina, March 28, 1895. 25-26

QUEEN'S HOTEL, QU'APPELLE STATION, N.W.T.

In this hotel the travelling public will find all the conveniences that are necessary to make their's a life worth living.

Luxuriantly Furnished Bed Rooms, Cuisine Unsurpassed, Large and Well Lighted Sample Rooms.

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